

M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 21, 1786.

[Concluded from our last.]

To GABRIEL DUVALL, Esquire.

S I R,

It seems the delicacy of colonel Ramsey's situation prevented his receiving the certificates. It must be admitted, his situation, if known, was a delicate one, as he had become purchaser for near one seventh part of the property sold, and the only way of preventing a knowledge of this situation being communicated to the assembly, was, for the commissioners to refuse receiving certificates, for if Mr. Johns had paid certificates, which appeared to have been granted to colonel Ramsey, this would have lead to an inquiry which would have thrown who was the real purchaser of the property; this consequence of receiving the certificates was foreseen, and therefore they were not received. If delicacy had really restrained colonel Ramsey from receiving the certificates, it would have equally prevented his filing a bill in the name of Mr. Johns against himself, as one of the commissioners, praying that he might be compelled to convey an estate to a person who was to receive it for him, and which he would most willingly have done without any compulsion at all. But filing a bill in the name of Mr. Johns, did not lead to discover the true purchaser, and therefore delicacy, which delights in concealment, was gratified by the last mode of conducting the business, and would have been much shocked by the other, which would have exposed the whole transaction to public view.—In the states of this matter by you and colonel Ramsey, each omits material facts mentioned by the other, but you have both suppressed the following circumstances, the purposes for which the land was sold. That the sale was directed by a clause in the same act which pledges property to procure a loan, and that the property was advertised to be sold upon the terms of the first payment being made in specie. You contradict each other in one circumstance; he says, that the suit by Mr. Johns was ordered by him to be struck off, the plaintiff paying costs. You allege the state gave up the point.

In this controversy I have confined my observations to things which exist, and therefore shall not pretend to inquire into the state of colonel Ramsey's conscience; but if I may be allowed to hazard a conjecture upon such a subject, I think it most probable, that if his speculations had been as unfortunate as he asserts, his mental whippers would not be so pleasant as he suggests they are; and I can add, with great sincerity, that I believe if he had been really of opinion, that I could have been prevailed on to establish the commissioners claim by his adopting ideas of Indian, or African worship, that they certainly would have been tried; because to accomplish the same end by different means, there is no doubt but measures were taken by him equally troublesome, and equally disreputable.

You still insist, that the delay to settle the commissioners accounts was not intentional, that you were engaged in making sales in 1781, 1782, and 1783, most of which were upon the spur of the occasion, that surveys were not made of all the property sold until the year 1785; and you enumerate several other causes to delay the settlements of your accounts, most of them resting on your own assertion. I do not recollect any sale necessarily made with expedition, and upon the spur of occasion, except the one to raise a sum of specie under the act of October session 1780, the intended effects of which were entirely frustrated, with the concurrence of the commissioners, as has been shown. It very generally happens, that hurry produces confusion, and vice versa, and probably these causes alternating their effects upon the commissioners, might have occasioned derangement in their affairs; but certainly they must have been in a sad state of perplexity, if they could not be brought to order in all the year 1784, when you admit there were few sales. I believe there were not more than a week to complete the sale. The surveys alleged to be necessary to ascertain parts of your sales, could be no reason for delaying the settlements of many very important transactions, where no surveys are ever pretended to be necessary, and I am satisfied your accounts, as to all transactions before 1784, might have been as completely settled in the course of that year, as they have been since; and I am equally sure, that nothing but an apprehension that the officer who was empowered to settle them, would not give his sanction to the charges of the commissioners, prevented them from offering their accounts for settlement, for although I never supposed the commissioners would relinquish a just claim

because my opinion must be against them, yet I had every reason to believe they had no hope of succeeding in an unjust demand, if their accounts should be settled as directed by the legislature.

I quoted your letter of the 1st of September 1784, to shew, that as the difficulties which you now allege prevented a settlement of your accounts, did not exist when your letter was written; they must have been fabricated by you since our dispute began.—You seem to be aware of the force of this conclusion, and have shifted your ground from bad to worse.—In your first publication you alleged, that the commissioners accounts could not be settled before surveys and returns were made, which was not done till December 1785; when your letter, which bears testimony against this surmise, is quoted, why then colonel Ramsey had removed some of the official papers of the commissioners some time before the 1st of September 1784, and you could not get them until the act for consolidating the lands, &c. passed, about the first of January following; now these excuses cannot stand together, for if you were prevented settling your accounts for want of the papers colonel Ramsey carried away, which are not pretended to be returns of the surveys, then the surveys and returns could not have been the cause of delay; and if surveys and returns were necessary, then your having the papers, which had been taken away, would not have enabled you to comply with the engagement in your letter; but your using these contradictory pretences, will induce every reasonable man to give no credit to either; indeed you must suppose your readers credulous in the extreme, to imagine they will believe you were anxious to settle your public accounts, and yet took near four months to get some papers brought from Charles-town, Cecil county, to Annapolis, when it is known, that the post passes from one place to another every week. And that a messenger might have been sent for, and returned with the papers, in four days. You have frequently stated, that the sales made by the commissioners were very high, and draw a comparison between them and the sales made by me, and suggest, that the sales made by the intendand do not average seven shillings and six-pence per acre, according to a report of a committee of the house of delegates.—Where did you find this report, for I never saw or heard of it? This assertion, like many others, opposed to fact, you would have believed upon the strength of your veracity, to often relied on, and so frequently violated. A committee of the house of delegates, at the last session of assembly, among other charges against the intendand, reported, "That large bodies of the confiscated lands sold by the intendand, did not net per acre so much as they would have done in ready money, had they been declared vacant and liable to be affected by common or special warrants, and consequently, appeared to have been sold very low, and greatly to the loss of the state." But these large bodies of land mentioned by the committee, were the lowest of the intendand's sales, being reserves in Harford and Baltimore counties, and Talbot's manor in Cecil county; considerable parts of them under leases for ninety-nine years, at a very low rent, and the unincumbered parts extremely poor, and the intendand being directed by law to let the tenants and settlers have them at a reasonable and moderate value, without valuing the improvements. The committee did not report any average of the lands sold by the intendand, as you allege; and the attempt to deceive, by a state of this report, contrary to your knowledge of the fact, when upon the least reflection it would have occurred that you would be detected, will lead every thinking mind to form a just opinion both of your head and heart. You know also, that upon the discussion of the report of the committee before the house of delegates, all the members from the counties in which the low priced lands lay, and your colleagues, colonel Ramsey, with the others, declared to the house, that the lands were sold for their full value; and you also know, that this report of the committee was by the house rejected in the whole, and a vote of approbation passed upon the intendand's conduct. What is the average per acre of the lands sold by me while intendand I cannot exactly ascertain, but I am satisfied it will appear to any person who may examine the subject, that the lands sold by the intendand averaged more for the state, in proportion to their real value, than those sold by the commissioners; for though it is admitted, that in some instances the commissioners sold lands at an high price, it is certainly true, that in many instances their high priced sales were of no benefit to the state, unless paying a commission for the sale without receiving, or securing one farthing of the purchase money, can be considered as a public advantage. Witness the first sales of

land to Mr. Long, of James's Park to Ridgely, and Co. and others, which I have before mentioned. Some of the property, and that of considerable value too, it is clear, was not sold by the commissioners at full price, although they have frequently alleged that it was.—I mean the Nottingham Iron-works lands, which I have been informed were sold by the company who first purchased, to a second company for twenty-five tons of bar-iron, added to the first purchase money, bar iron being then worth at least 40l. per ton; and also that colonel Ramsey, who was of the first company, and also held one eighth of the works in the second company, sold his eighth for a lot or lots in Annapolis and cash, to the value of 600l. specie, above what he gave for it; an estimate founded on his sale would prove that the property sold for the state 4800l. specie below its value, which was at the time of sale equal to 13400l. in the bills of credit, for which the property was pledged.

It seems the charge against the commissioners for not having taken and lodged bonds in the treasury, agreeably to law provoked you to rage. The charge being true, had the effect upon you which generally takes place when arguments are used against dull ungenerous souls, who have neither ingenuity to answer, or candour to admit their force, they get angry, rave and abuse. But though this conduct may satisfy yourself, it will not pay the state one shilling of the loss sustained by the neglect of duty I charged you with. It is impossible for me to know certainly all the management in taking or changing securities before bonds were properly lodged in the treasury. But in one instance, I refer to the Nottingham company's property; from every information I have been able to obtain, bonds of persons who were not the purchasers from the state, to the amount of £. 22,353 were lodged by the commissioners to secure the payment of the purchase money to the state. Whether the state will ever receive the full sums as above bonded for, is very questionable, there is no doubt but those who were purchasers from the state were able to pay. And the law directs that bonds should be taken from the purchasers with two securities, each having lands assessed to the value of the purchase, of the black money part, if indeed the security to the state was bettered by taking bonds of different persons than the purchasers, there would be no cause of censure, but where the security is lessened by the change, I think it must appear to every person acquainted with the duty of a public trustee to be a most unjustifiable deviation.

To my intimation, that you did not wish to hazard the sense of a full council upon your claims, it is answered, that you were not present when the determination was given, and that you would have made no objection to postponing the decision, had it been desired; but you were certainly present on the day before the decision, and so far from assenting to delay, that you offered to give bond to return any money that hereafter might be made appear, that should be paid for commission and not due. And this I conceive was done to remove the objections to acting upon your account immediately, so that your wishes were as well known as if you had been present at the moment when the council decided.

Pursuing your practice of drawing the attention from the points in dispute, you have mentioned a resolve of the assembly in the case of Andrew Adams, and the valuations of manor lands, the first is dissimilar in circumstances from the cases in controversy, although even in that, it appears to me the charge of double commission to the state was unjust. A recital of the valuations does not appear to be at all pertinent to the subjects in hand; for if you were entitled to a million of money for your services in this instance, it would neither prove your right to a double commission, your right to pay certificates and receive cash, or that you were not accountable for mismanagement in other respects. If you think a claim of compensation for appointing persons to value lands in manors and reserves can be supported, let it be brought forwards and depend on its own merits; but it is strange reasoning to adduce your claim for one thing to support a right to another; in truth you have no pretence of just claims upon the state for the business which you so exceedingly magnify; the trouble was trifling, and it must be considered as one of those incidents to the execution of all public offices which are not intended to be paid for; the office upon the whole without charging for such services being sufficiently lucrative.

You have intimated that I ought to have ordered suits against those purchasers who did not bond, to May term 1785, although you know that you did

not deliver me a list of them before the 28th of April, when the western shore general court was so near at hand that issuing writs would have only benefited the defendants with the costs on non ests without forwarding a recovery by the state; and you also know that the writs were issued in time to the October general court, and as soon as the claims of the state for property sold by you were in proper order to support suits. Although you profess to have no reliance on my judgment or integrity, yet when it suits your purpose you very readily creep under the shelter of what you allege to be my example. Now if you were sincere in your detraction, my conduct ought to be considered by you as an evidence of wrong, rather than such a proof of right that you should quote it to justify your own; you will answer, this would be to act consistently, which is not the line of conduct which suits you. When you are charged with an abuse of the act for consolidating the funds, &c. by postponing or paying in paper the debt of the state's account against you, and receiving specie for the credit; you reply, that I had paid for property in certificate, and received my commission in money. What does this prove for or against the propriety of your conduct? If I have received money which ought to have been discounted for property under the circumstances of my case, the money ought to be refunded and a discount take place; and if I have justly received the money, the thing ought to rest where it is. Your case must be determined upon principles of law and justice applicable to its circumstances. And if I have done wrong, it will not follow that it must be repeated by you; if I have done right, and your case is similar with mine, and you did the same thing which was done by me, it will, I admit, follow that your conduct was also right; but our cases are by no means similar in circumstances, and therefore the principles applicable to the one ought not to govern the other. I have before stated that the act for consolidating the funds, &c. meant only to give indulgence to those who were debtors for confiscated property when the act passed, and not to the purchasers of this property who had been debtors, but had discharged the debt in whole or in part by paying money, or by rendering services for which they were entitled to allowances from the state in money of the same kind, with that in which their debts to the state were due; this was your case so far as commission was due you, if any, when the act above referred to passed. By the same act property was ordered to be sold, to be paid for in money or certificates in the year 1790; every purchaser therefore of property sold under this law, had by the terms of the contract a right to pay certificates or money the year above mentioned, or at any time before; and if the state owed the purchaser, or should owe him before the time arrived, money, the state could not claim a right to discount, without violating the contract with the purchaser. The property paid for by me (which had been purchased at public sale by a person with whom I had no intercourse or communication upon the subject till after the sale,) was sold under the above act for money, or certificates in the year 1790. To prove that I ought to have discounted my commission for this debt, it will be incumbent on you to shew, that my commission was to be paid in money, or certificates in the year 1790, and not before, for it is inconsistent with every just idea of discount, that a present demand shall be paid by setting against it a debt which, from the terms of contract, is demandable at a distant period; and although I have no doubt but you are capable of attempting to give the most absurd exposition to any act to suit your purpose, yet I believe you will not be able to convince any man of common sense, that it was intended by the legislature that the intendant should wait until the year 1790 for his commission, and then receive certificates. If you can shew that, from the contract between the state and the commissioners who were purchasers of property, they had a right to withhold payment for the property purchased until the year 1790, and then to pay certificates, and that they were entitled to receive presently specie for their commissions, the similarity between their case and that of the intendant will be proved. If you contend that though the commissioners were not entitled to the above-mentioned terms and time of payment by their contract, yet that they were entitled to them by the act consolidating the funds, &c. It is answered, that this is taking a different ground from assimilating your case to mine, and to maintain the construction to be as alleged, you must shew the act which says the indulgence was intended to be given to debtors; meant that it should extend to all purchasers who had been debtors. An absurdity so gross that even you cannot be induced to insist on it in direct terms, although you attempt to maintain a position which must be grounded on it; if you admit that, from the other objects stated by me, there was no commission due you when the act for consolidating the funds passed, then there will be no subject for this objection to your conduct to operate upon.

It has been insinuated that I officiously inter-meddled in the settlement of your accounts; this is by no means just, the fact being, that I attended the council in consequence of a letter from that board, dictated probably by a supposition that I could give some information upon the subject, the account having been particularly referred to the auditor and intendant to settle. This was the idea of the honorable Mr. Chase, whose certificate I pub-

lished in an handbill some weeks ago, in which he declares that he did not understand from me that I could give information relative to the account of the commissioners, for he had not conversed with me on that subject.

Among the many calumnies which my objection to an unjust demand upon the state has drawn from you is, the charge against my patriotism in the revolution, at a period when the smallest intimation against a man's whiggism was apt to make an impression to his disadvantage. Surmises of this kind were sometimes made against me, to serve occasional purposes, by men who must be acknowledged to be infinitely your superiors in every thing which gives weight to assertion; but they were always treated with contempt, and disregarded, as the many important and confidential trusts to which I have been appointed both in this state and by congress prove. To suppose that your weak slander can now wound my reputation, is as if a wren was to attempt by his feeble puff to overturn an ancient oak which had stood the shock of many a northern blast. This, like all your other maledictions, shews you in the detestable view of being delighted with the attempt to injure, though conscious of inability to hurt.

In answer to my observation upon colonel Ramsey's behaviour as a member of the house of delegates, you endeavour to bring forward the conduct of other members, and the dissent of the senate to the bill passed by the delegates to appoint an intendant, and give your opinion that the bill was rejected for the best of reasons; these are matters foreign to the present business, and therefore not necessary to be discussed. I will only remark, that after the most strict scrutiny of the intendant's conduct by the committee appointed for the purpose of examination, and who certainly reported whatever appeared to them in the least blameable; that in all the variety of business which was transacted by the intendant, nothing could be discovered which, in the opinion of the house of delegates, fixed even an error in judgment upon the officer; and that one of the gentlemen of the committee declared to the house, that there was not an intimation given in the committee which tended to impeach the intendant's integrity, and that two other gentlemen of the committee voted for the approbation of his conduct. What judgment might have been passed upon the intendant's conduct, if the constitutional powers of the senate had authorized them to decide on it, I cannot undertake to say, but I think I may affirm, that any opinion in that honourable body unfavourable to me, was in great measure owing to a supposition that the late governor and intendant had intentionally opposed the sense and violated the rights of that house, than which nothing was ever farther from the design of either. The senate had determined the continuance of the office of intendant was unnecessary, before their decision upon the bill of the delegates to appoint me intendant, and therefore no conclusion can be drawn of their opinion of the officer from their dissent to the bill.

Whether the state derived advantages from the execution of the office of intendant by me, or a continuance of that office would have been beneficial, I shall not presume to determine. But holding myself responsible to the public for my conduct while in office, I shall be always ready to answer any charge of misconduct brought by you or any other who chooses to come forward, and I promise you that the example of the commissioners shall never be pleaded to justify any proceedings of the intendant. At present we are examining the claims and conduct of the commissioners, from which you would most willingly draw the public attention by starting some other subject not connected with them, but this line shall not answer your purpose.

In examining the commissioners account I find the following credits given to the state in the year 1782.

By cash received of Levin Lecompt,	specie,	£ 196 4 0
By ditto, received by Hollyday,		
Ramsay, and Davall, for iron		
from John Skinner, Nottingham		
works, specie,		450 0 0
By ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto,		540 0 0
	specie £ 1186 4 0	

At the time of receiving this specie, by the dates in your account, your allowance of 24 percent was payable in paper money, worth very little more than two for one, and in wheat at seven shillings and six-pence per bushel, worth only from three shillings and nine-pence to four shillings; the above sum in specie you have set against the like sum due you, when in truth little more than half the sum in specie was worth £ 1186 4 0 of your commission, payable as before mentioned; and therefore about the sum of £ 550 specie of this credit remains in your hands to be accounted for. What was done with the iron, at what price it was taken, or sold, does not appear by any entry in your books that I can discover.

I also find, that you have charged commission of £ 138 15 0 on property taken by Mr. Thomas Russell, at his share of the Principio iron-works property.—It was expressly ordered by the acts of May session 1781, chap. 23, and April session 1782, chap. 44, that Mr. Russell's part of the property should not be sold, but laid off to him, a partition and valuation were made by direction of the assembly, no bond was necessary to be taken, not one farthing to be paid to the state, the land you never laid off, by which the state, I am informed, has lost

considerably in the quantity of land valued; and yet under a law giving you commission for amount of sales only, you charge the above sum where no sale was ever made or intended, and where you had only the trouble to make an entry in your books of the amount laid off to Mr. Russell, and to convey the property to him. In the execution of all offices there are, from the nature of things, sundry incidental services, where no allowance are intended, such compensation is made to the officer as upon the whole is thought adequate; so in the case of the commissioners, it must have occurred to the legislature, that the commission of two and an half percent, on the sales was sufficient for all services to be done by the commissioners, and it never was the idea of the general assembly that any other charges should be made, indeed the commission on the sales is expressly given in lieu of all services and charges, except what are particularly excepted in the act, but to be sure if any thing was to be paid for this service, a sum far below what you have charged, would have been an ample reward.

I discover an account is taken of all the household and kitchen furniture at the Nottingham iron-works, which was considerable and probably worth £ 200.—I do not find any part of it has ever been sold or in any manner brought into the public funds.—What has become of it?

If the positions I have laid down respecting your right to commission be just, and I am not mistaken in fact of your giving the state credit for less than you ought to have done, then it will follow that the commissioners have received the following sums more than they were entitled to, and which therefore ought to be refunded:

Commission charged on first sale of		
Naticoke monitor	164 0 0	
Ditto on ditto to Robert Long	307 7 0	
Ditto on ditto to Young		
M. Callister, Croxall, Vanhorn, A-		
dams, and Bayley, amount		194 0 0
7787 16 3		
Ditto Ridgely, and Co. on ditto		180 10 0
James's Park 7320		
Ditto on property laid off to Thomas		
Russell, 5550 7 6		138 15 0
		984 12 0
In my first state I made the sum only 895 0 0		
Commission on unbonded debts of		750 0 0
30,000		
Short credit given the state on 1186 4		
specie received in 1782, and cre-		
dited as red money		550 0 0
		2284 12 0

To which it may be added that the commissioners unjustly gained all the difference between receiving money for commission, if any due, and paying certificates for their debts.

If the losses on resales and unbonded debt were occasioned by neglect of the commissioners, and the deficiency of property received and not accounted for, be as I have stated, then the following sums ought to be made good by the commissioners.

Loss on resale of property to Robert		
Long		6750 7 0
Ditto on resales of ditto to M. Callister,		
Croxall, Vanhorn, and Adams,		4042 15 9
Ditto on James's Park, difference be-		
tween first and second sale £ 6210,		
what the state's right to this property		
was really worth, cannot be ascer-		
tained but if the sale had been pro-		
perly managed by you, it probably		
would have exceeded what it did in		
the manner you conducted it,		1000 0 0
Probable loss on the unbonded debt,		8000 0 0
Household furniture at the Nottingham		
forge,		200 0 0
Deficiency of ore and coal, and the		
consequence of the commissioners		
management of these articles, &c.		2500 0 0
Probable loss on exchanging state se-		
curities, if the original purchasers are		
not answerable,		7500 0 0
		£ 29991 1 5

These are objects of serious consideration to those who pay taxes, and the loss will never be tamely submitted to, while any regard to justice remains in this country.

I shall pass by as altogether unworthy of remark the productions of the writer on characteristics, and of the poet. The commissioners are rendered of sufficient importance to become objects of notice from the circumstances alone of their having unjustly received a large sum of public money, and having done great damage to the state in their official conduct. To expose their claims and management to public view, and to refute your foul reproaches, were my inducements to enter into a controversy, in its nature disagreeable, but rendered more so by the want of every thing which denotes a gentleman in the man with whom I have been engaged. How far I have succeeded in my design must be submitted to those who will attentively examine facts and arguments, and thence form a proper judgment, without being biased by inclination to either party; and if ever there should be such a malforming revolution in your nature, that you should go through the different offices and trusts in society with the same unfeigned character I have done, and at my time of

life, and for discharging your duty you should, by a young man who never sacrificed one moment to his country's service, be attacked and traduced in language which hostlers and serving-men would blush to use to each other, you will then form upon his conduct a similar judgment to that which every man of sentiment and honour must give upon yours to me.

DAN. or ST. THO. JENIFER.

L E G H O R N, August 4.

THE insolence of the Barbarian powers is carried to the most alarming excess, as they now pay no regard to the colours of northern potentates.

It clearly appears from the report of the captain of the Swedish merchantman, how far they respect the most solemn treaties of peace. The above ship was hailed off Malaga, by a Barbary galley, whose commander made a signal for the Swedish captain to come on board. But the latter preferred sending there his matter; with all his papers, which were contemptuously trodden under foot by the enemy, who gave the unfortunate matter to levers a bastinado, that the poor man was returned half expiring to his ship.

The reason assigned for so barbarous treatment is, that the Swedes being in ballast, had on board neither powder or shot, on which the barbarians could seize, as it is their common practice with ships of all nations indifferently.

L O N D O N, September 9.

The first steps of the successor to the Prussian empire will be the most difficult, and perhaps the most important of any thing that may again occur in the course of his reign. Surrounded as he is, by enterprising and powerful princes, hitherto kept in awe, by the superior talents of the late sovereign, he will find this a most interesting crisis: and whatever his proceedings might be, his neighbours will certainly take measure of his abilities and judge of him by the outset. It is not strange that at present the world should be undecided as to his real character; for while the amazing abilities of his predecessor existed for the government of his kingdom, there was very little room for any such interference on his part, as could enable people to judge of the extent of his capacity.

The Maltese galleys are said to have joined the maritime powers who are at variance with the Algerines; and yet if we may believe common report, that daring undaunted power at this very moment ventures to add Great-Britain to the number of enemies now combined against it. We can scarcely believe it; but if it is so, it must proceed from some atrocious neglect or misconduct of some great man here at home, which we hope will soon be looked into.

The Venetians too feel the smart of hostile engagements against the Grand Turk and some of the little Turks. Although they have joined themselves in alliance with the Emperor of Germany and the Emperors of all the Russias, these two powers seem to feel only for themselves and one another, so far as they are linked together for mutual safety or mutual advantage.

Both these imperial courts may find it difficult to cope with the Ottoman Porte, which appears to be rousing from its long and deep lethargy, and preparing systematically to meet all its enemies, and to know enemies from friends, by compelling pretended friends to act as friends, or openly to renounce their friendship.

Whatever may be the case between the Turk and the two Imperial crowns, it appears by the king of Sweden's addresses to his diet at meeting and parting, that he is not apprehensive of these threatened disturbances reaching him, or his next neighbour the Danish monarch.

P I T T S B U R G H, November 11.

A report is circulating in town that some Indians of the Chippewa nation, went to a camp of the Munsee nation, killed a dog, plundered the camp and drove away the women and children, in the absence of the Munsees. When the Munsees returned, and saw what had been done, they immediately followed them, and after some time came up with them, when they killed and scalped one of the Chippewas.

It is much to be wished they would go to war with one another, and by that means rid this country of a set of very troublesome neighbours.

N E W Y O R K, November 25.

On the 7th of September last, the Prince William Henry British Packet boat, arrived at Jamaica from Falmouth, spoke an American brig from the Gold Coast, bound to Charleston, at that time one hundred days at sea, during which time, the captain, mate and seventy-five slaves, had died, being destitute of every necessary of life. Captain Cowle spared them as much provisions as he could with convenience. The captain of the brig informed them, that a few days before they left the Coast, a number of French transports had arrived, and landed one hundred men near Anemaboe, who instantly began to raise fortifications. This alarmed the English traders on the Coast, and the commodore dispatched a vessel with the account to the admiralty.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated October 19. "The Mosquito Shore is finally given up by Great-Britain to the Spaniards. Orders are just come out for the evacuation, and a sloop of war is ordered down to carry it into effect, and to superintend the embarkation of the bay of Honduras are enlarged. Many of the settlers on the Mosquito Shore will remove higher, and some will go to the Bahama Islands."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the westward to his friend in this city, dated November 18.

"I have but little news; only that Colonel Logan of Kentucky, has destroyed some of the Shawanese villages, killed ten of their people, five of whom were chiefs, and taken a number of women and children prisoners. This I believe to be true, as it comes from Abraham Kuhn, a Wyandot chief; but you shall have the certainty of the whole by the first good opportunity from Fort Pitt. The Commodore (for Captain O'Brien) has his integrity."

By a letter from New Orleans, we are informed, that owing to the rapid increase of population, the price of

small frame houses has been enhanced in a tenfold proportion. Such as would not command more than 400 dollars, a few years since, will now readily sell for 4000.

The London Evening-Post, of September 2, contains the following paragraph:—"Lord Dorchester, we hear, goes to his government armed with full powers to settle any disputes between the Congress and the Canadians, relative to the boundaries fixed on at the conclusion of the late war; but at the same time strictly to enforce the terms of the treaty of peace, nor suffer, by any means, the infraction of the smallest article thereof, or any measure to be pursued that may add to the insults already offered by America to this country."

Extract of letters from Danville, dated October 27 and 28, 1786, wrote by a gentleman who was in the expedition against the Shawanese towns, where they killed ten, one of whom was Malanth their king and took 28 Indians, one Canadian and three white prisoners, with about 20 horses and other plunder to the amount of 12 or 1500 pounds value; we burned seven towns, viz. Newpikaway, Maccobuck, Wappatomica, Mingoe, Mackees, Bluejacket, and Cheshocco; with their dependencies, macking in all about 250 huts; we destroyed about 12000 bushels of corn, hogs, cattle, vegetables, &c. Our loss was one killed (a captain Irvine) and four privates wounded, two of whom are since dead.

Frederick county, Maryland,

T O B E S O L D,

ABOUT three thousand acres of land, situated on Little and Middle Bennett's-Creek, on the road from Frederick-town to George-town, ten miles from the former, and thirty from the latter; the land will be laid off in lots of unequal quantities; those inclining to purchase, may be acquainted with the terms (which will be easy) on applying to Mr. Phil. Griffith, living near the place, Mr. James Ringgold, Annapolis, or Mr. John Bordley, Kent county, Maryland; the land is all well watered, has a large quantity of bottom finely adapted to meadow, and well calculated for tanning and planting.

Property in or near Annapolis or Chester-town, will be taken in exchange.

December 13, 1786.

Pursuant to the directions of the last will and testament of James Owens, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will be sold to the highest bidder, at his late dwelling, on Saturday the 30th instant,

SIX country born negroes, consisting of men and women. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate are requested to call for payment, and those indebted are desired to make payment without delay.

10/27/86 ANNE OWENS, executrix, JAMES OWENS, executor.

December 13, 1786.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on the 9th day of January, at the late dwelling of Thomas Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY valuable negroes; stock, and household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ELIZABETH WATKINS, administratrix. N. B. The creditors are desired to meet at 9 o'clock, in order to make their claims known.

Annapolis, December 19, 1786.

C O A C H - H O R S E S

For Sale, 10/27/86

A PAIR of handsome young bay horses, upwards of fifteen hands high, very strong and active, to be seen at Mr. Mann's stables.

Annapolis, December 20, 1786.

THE agents and attorneys in fact for the British merchants, trading to Maryland, before the commencement of the late war, are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern, in this city, on Wednesday the third day of January next.

Annapolis, December 20, 1786.

WHEREAS wicked stories have been circulated about, tending to prejudice my character, in order to stop the mouth of the wicked one, and those that are apt to believe every report they hear, I do hereby request all persons having any just claims against me to make them known, on or before the first day of June next, and likewise I do most earnestly request all persons indebted, for dealings in my goldsmith-shop and store, or otherwise, to make immediate payment, as I feel a determinate resolution to have all my temporal matters settled as quick as the nature of them will admit of.

JOHN CHALMERS.

November 29, 1786.

MADE their escape last night, by burning their way, the three following prisoners, JAMES DUGLASS, about thirty-five years of age, he is a stout well looking fellow, fair complexion, with black hair, and red beard; VACHEL NIGHT, a stripling, about seventeen years of age, speaks quick, and is apt to flammer when in a hurry; negro Dick, the property of Mr. John Parker, about twenty-three years of age; had on a blue duffel jacket and overalls, old shirt, old shoes and stockings, and a half worn felt hat. Whoever will apprehend the said prisoners and deliver them to me, shall receive ten pounds reward, or three pounds for either of them.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, thereof of Prince-George's county.

December 19, 1786.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned hunting on A Poplar-land with either dog or gun.

WILLIAM SEAKS.

December 12, 1786.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Pack, living near the Sugarlands, a Bay-hay MARE, 12 years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder 15, she has a black spot on the near shoulder, appears to be rubbed with the gears, some white hairs on her back and in her forehead. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

10/27/86

November 16, 1786.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

JOHN GASSAWAY, clk.

To the P U B L I C.

IMPRESSED with a sense of duty to the Almighty as well as compassion to my fellow creatures, and gratitude to Deister Tyler, I am bound to offer the following happy and remarkable case of my own.

I, the subscriber, of Frederick-Town, Maryland, aged sixty-one years, doth hereby certify, that after being entirely deprived of my eye-sight for near six years, it is now restored by an operation performed by Doctor Tyler of this town, who has since operated on two of my acquaintance with great success.

As witness my hand,

FREDERICK BAKER.

Frederick-town November 20, 1786.

Negro shoes

FIVE hundred pairs of the best quality, to be sold, on the lowest terms, by the subscriber, in London-town, who receives hides for tanning as usual.

EDWARD EF. ON.

N. B. They may also be had of Messieurs Ab-sal-m Ridgely, William Wilkins, James West, and John Wiseman, in Annapolis.

10X

November 14, 1786.

To be SOLD, for final settlement certificates, FOUR hundred and twenty acres of uncultivated land, lying within two miles of a market town, in this state. For further particulars enquire of the printers.

4X

To be R E N T E D,

A VERY good grist-mill with two pair of stones, bolting-clothes, and every thing convenient, with a large meadow, lying on the Head of South river. Any person inclinable to rent may have possession in December.

FRANCIS RAWLINGS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump

on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip-saw; had on when he went away his common working dress; I have reason to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly describe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchased him of Notley Young, Esq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

October 3, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, at their next session, praying that an act may pass, explanatory of that part of the charter of the city of Annapolis which relates to the residence of the electors or free voters thereof.

November 5, 1786.

THE subscribers, being the only surviving trustees for the charity-school, and the several tracts of land thereto belonging, in Talbot county, give notice, that they intend to apply to the next general assembly, for leave to vest in the commissioners of the poor-house of the same county, the value of the said charity-school, and of the lands above mentioned.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, JOHN GORDON.



THERE is at the plantation of Hezekiah Wheeler, living in Pif-cataway, taken up as a stray, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands and an half high, appears to be about nine years old, has no brand, tro's and gallops, and has a remarkable white spot on her left flank. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

WHEREAS in consequence of certain intelligence, that a combination of numerous tribes of hostile Indians had actually commenced war on the western frontiers, the United States in Congress assembled did, on the 20th October last, resolve in the manner and form following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the number of one thousand three hundred and forty non-commissioned officers and privates be raised for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged, and that they, together with the troops now in service, be formed into a legionary corps, to consist of 2040 non-commissioned officers and privates." "That the additional troops be raised by the following states, viz.

New-Hampshire	260
Massachusetts	660
Rhode-Island	220
Connecticut	180

Maryland and Virginia each 60 cavalry, making 120; That the pay and allowances to the troops to be raised by this resolve, be the same as established by the act of congress of the 15th April, 1785, and,

"That the board of treasury contract for a supply of clothing and rations, at such places, and in such quantities, as the secretary at war should judge necessary."

And, whereas for the more effectual carrying into execution the aforesaid act, the United States in congress did, on the 21st October last, resolve further in the manner following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the several states in the confederacy be, and they are hereby required to pay into the federal treasury, on or before the first day of June, 1787, the sum of 530,000 dollars, which sums are as follow, viz.

New-Hampshire	28,603
Massachusetts	79,288
Rhode-Island	11,390
Connecticut	46,746
New-York	45,368
New-Jersey	29,415
Pennsylvania	73,504
Delaware	7,950
Maryland	49,979
Virginia	90,630
North-Carolina	38,478
South-Carolina	30,973
Georgia	5,671

Which sums when paid shall be passed to the credit of the states respectively, on the terms prescribed by the resolves of congress of the 6th day of October, 1779; and that the monies arising from the said requisition be and hereby are appropriated for the pay and support of the troops on the present establishment.

"RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the board of treasury be, and they are authorized and directed to open a loan immediately to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, at six per cent. per annum, on the credit of the foregoing requisition, which they are hereby authorized to pledge to the lenders for the faithful reimbursement of the monies loaned with the interest thereof."

Now therefore, The commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, by virtue of the powers in them vested by the resolve aforesaid, have agreed to open a loan for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in the mode and on the terms following, to wit:

1st. Subscription books for the purpose above mentioned shall, without delay, be opened at the respective loan-offices in the several states, in which shall be entered the names, occupations, and places of residence of the subscribers, together with the date and amount of the several subscriptions. Provided always, that no subscription shall be received for a less sum than four hundred dollars.

2d. At the time of subscription the parties shall pay down one fourth part of the amount thereof, and the remainder in three instalments, viz. One third at the end of three months, after the first deposit; one third at the end of six months; and one third at the end of nine months.

3d. The subscribers to the loan shall be entitled to interest on the sums by them respectively subscribed, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, computed from the date of the first deposit, which interest shall be annually paid in gold or silver coin, at the several offices where the subscriptions are entered; but as this privilege of paying by instalments is highly beneficial to the subscribers, it is conditioned, That on subscriptions not completed, the sums actually advanced shall only be demandable at the period fixed for the redemption, without any interest computed thereon.

4th. Receipts shall be given for the payments at the different instalments, and at the end of nine months on the said receipts being produced at the office where the subscriptions were entered, they shall be cancelled, and the subscribers or their legal representatives shall revive formal obligations on the part of the United States, acknowledging the loan of the money in pursuance of the resolves of congress of the 20th October last; and stipulating the period of redemption, with an interest of six per cent. per annum, till paid, computed from the date of the first deposit; and for the greater convenience of the lenders, they shall receive the amount of their respective subscriptions, in certificates of the following denominations according to their option.

In certificates of 1000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100 dollars each.

5th. The period of redemption of the principal sums subscribed to the above loan, shall be on the last day of December 1788, and the same shall be paid in gold or silver coin, to the parties or their legal representatives. Provided always, That a right be reserved to the United States of paying off the same at any period subsequent to the last day of December, 1787, giving public notification of such their intention throughout the several states, at least one month previous thereto.

6th. To ensure the reimbursement of the capital to the respective subscribers, the commissioners of the board of treasury engage, that as they shall be able from time to time to ascertain the subscriptions made in the several states, they will draw warrants in pursuance of the present requisition on the respective receivers of taxes for the whole amount of the sums subscribed in the states, and that the same shall, at no time thereafter, enter into the general disbursements of the treasury, but shall be punctually and distinctly appropriated for the redemption of the principal and interest of the monies subscribed to the present loan.

IN witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of office, this twenty third day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, by virtue of the powers in us vested by an act of the United States in congress of the 21st October, 1786.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, }
WALTER LIVINGSTON, }
ARTHUR LEE, }
Commissioners of the board of treasury.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed do engage to pay in gold or silver coin to Thomas Harwood, Esq; commissioner of the loan-office for the state of Maryland, the sums annexed to our respective names on the conditions above specified.

BOARD OF TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.

November 20, 1786.

THE United States in congress, having by their act of the 20th October last, directed the board of treasury to contract for the clothing and rations necessary for the troops to be raised in pursuance of the act above mentioned; and having further by their act of the 1st of the said month, made a special requisition on the several states, for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be expressly applied for the pay, and support of the troops on the present establishment.

The COMMISSIONERS of the BOARD of TREASURY, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That proposals will be received at their office till the 20th day of December next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the troops on the present establishment from the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December 1787, (both days inclusive) at any place, or places betwixt the state of New-Hampshire, and York-town in the state of Pennsylvania, both places inclusive; provided the same be not further north than Saratoga, in the state of New-York.

And for all rations which may be required from the 1st day of June to the last day of December 1787, (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the district herein after mentioned.

At any place or places betwixt York-town, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Fort McIntosh on the river Ohio; and at Fort McIntosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort McIntosh, and the mouth of the river Muskingum; and at the mouth of the said river Muskingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the said river Muskingum, and the mouth of Scioto river; and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river and the mouth of the great Miami; at the mouth of the great Miami; and from thence to the rapids of the falls of the Ohio; and at the said rapids.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river, to the Miami Village; and at the Miami Village.

From the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango, and Le Beauf, at Le Beauf; betwixt Le Beauf and Presq' Isle; at Presq' Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the secretary at war, and the contractor.

The ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,	
One pound of beef or 3 lbs. of pork,	
One gill of common rum,	
One quart of salt,	
Two quarts of sugar,	Per 100 rations.
Two pounds of soap,	
One pound of candles,	

The proposals must ascertain the prices of the component parts of the ration; and specify the longest credit, and the terms of payment, which the persons who offer are willing to engage on.

Those who incline to contract, may at their option, send in proposals for supplying the rations at all the places mentioned, in this advertisement; or separate proposals for supplying the rations issuable betwixt the state of New-Hampshire, and York-town in the state of Pennsylvania; And those which are issuable from York-town, to, at, and for any of the places which are particularly specified.

For Havre-de-Grace and London, The Ship WASHINGTON, Captain WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

THIS is a remarkable fast sailing vessel, and has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will sail by the latter end of this month. For freight or passage apply to Captain Chapman, on board.

Annapolis, August 5, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publish an advertisement forewarning all persons indebted for dealings at either of his stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has assigned for the reason of such publication, that the said Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen to adjust their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjust as his allegation in this respect is without foundation. The supposed breach of the arbitration arises in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the suit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very considerable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection must convince him that his conduct in disposing of a considerable part of his estate, subsequent to the award, rendered this step absolutely necessary, and that Yates and Petty are fully justified in pursuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all persons may be fully satisfied by applying at the store of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the subscriber finds himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation respecting his private affairs, but should Mr. Rutland persist in his unjustifiable accusations, a full account of his transactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of requesting all persons indebted for dealings at the stores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their respective accounts; or he shall be under the necessity of making use of compulsory measures to recover the same, which will be very disagreeable to their

Most obedient humble servant,
JOHN PETTY.

Upper-Marlborough, October 29, 1786.



STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 16th of September, a likely gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, the end of his tail is white, which he carries very well, he was shod before a few days before he was missing. Any person that will bring him to me shall receive a reward of three guineas.

JOHN HALKERSTON.

W. GODDARD'S ALMANACK, For the Year of our Lord 1787, To be Sold at the Printing-Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for an act to appropriate so much of the money arising from the rents of the glebe lands of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster in Anne-Arundel county, as will discharge the arrears due for building the Chapel of Ease in said parish, and for which judgments have been recovered against them in Anne-Arundel county court.

VACHEL STEVENS,
JOHN WALKER,
RICHARD JACOB,
WM. PUMPHRY.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation, and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, situated on the head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a most eligible situation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and seven from the inspection houses of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, also well timbered and watered, a very good mill stream runs through it; there is some meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouse, stables, tobacco house, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will show the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Messrs. William Patterson and brothers, Baltimore, or of

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act to confirm my right to part of a tract of land, called Beall's Goodwill, the late property of Henry Hunter, deceased, which he devised to be sold.

THOMAS MORTON.

THIS is at the plantation of Joshua Yates, living near South river church, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a gray, a black MARE, about 15 hands and an half high, branded on the neck shoulder C.D. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.